

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Elements**

##### **2.1.1 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is the statements or ideas that do not make sense when read literally, necessitating the use of one's imagination before the intended meaning being apparent (Taylor, 1981:165).

###### **2.1.1.1 Imagery**

Imagery is a subject that falls under both literary and psychological research. The term "image" in psychology refers to a mental replication, or memory, of a previous sensory or perceptual experience; it does not need to be visual. According to Taylor (1981: 174), "poetry in particular, as well as all literature, relies on imagery and the elicitation of immediate sensory reactions to the concepts it presents."

###### **2.1.1.2 Symbol**

The definition of "symbol" in common language is "to stand for, represent, or stand in lieu of." (Taylor, 1981:175). According to literary theory, it is preferable to employ the word in this way: as an object that presents itself as a presentation while also referring to another object and demanding attention on its own.

###### **2.1.1.3 Metaphor**

Metaphor is a creative approach to describe something by making a specific reference to something similar. Taylor discusses the term "metaphor" or

"metaphorical language," which is frequently used to describe any metaphorical features of speech, regardless of whether they involve substitution or inversion." (1981:174)

## **2.2 Extrinsic Elements**

### **2.2.1 Feeling of Loss Reflected in *On the Death of the Beloved* and *On the Death of Anne Brontë***

#### **2.2.1.1 The Loss Theory of Kübler-Ross**

According to Kübler-Ross (2014:20), "Losses are extremely personal, and comparisons never apply. No loss is more significant than another. No one will ever understand the significance of what was spoken, the depth of the gap that haunts your future." A significant individual or other entity may have suffered a loss. So, determining major loss becomes mostly dependent on emotional engagement. Every day, all people may suffer from a variety of insignificant losses, such as losing coins or hair strands. The magnitude of major losses, however, is different.

Building stories and sharing grief with others are two of the most important tools for facing, comprehending, and dealing with our losses, as indicated by Kübler-Ross. Although talking and confiding are thought to be the most powerful skills for dealing with the losses and grief, not everyone adapts in the same way. Some people may adjust by taking a stoic stance and confiding in few, if any, close friends or family members. Others might be able to divert their attention or successfully avoid the problems.

## **2.2.2 The Cause of Feeling of Loss in *On the Death of the Beloved* and *On the Death of Anne Brontë***

### **2.2.2.1 Liking in Triangular Theory of Love of Robert J. Sternberg**

The cause of feeling of loss is one of them is feeling liking someone. Liking is when passion, decision-making, and commitment are absent from a romantic relationship. Here, "liking" is employed in a nontrivial sense, not just to refer to the sentiments one feels for random people and acquaintances. Instead, it refers to the range of emotions that people feel in connections that are genuinely worthy of being called friendships. (Sternberg, 1986:123).

Instead of strong passion or enduring devotion, one experiences warmth, connection, and bonding toward the other. This can also represent family relationships. In other words, the friend makes one feel emotionally connected, but they do not "turn one on" or inspire the idea that "one loves the friend" or that "one plans to love the friend for the rest of one's life."

## **2.2.3 The Impacts of Feeling of Loss in *On the Death of the Beloved* and *On the Death of Anne Brontë***

### **2.2.3.1 Depression Theory of Kübler-Ross**

The loss of a loved one is a deeply distressing experience, and depression is a natural and reasonable response. According to Kübler-Ross (2014:12), "Empty feelings emerge, and grief affects our life on a deeper level than we ever anticipated. This melancholy stage feels like it will never end. It is critical to recognize that this depression is not indicative of mental disorder. It is a reasonable response to a significant loss."

It would be odd not to experience depression following the death of a loved one. When a loss has really settled in the psyche, realizing that the loved one does not recover this time and will not return is understandably melancholy. When someone allow himself/herself to experience depression, it will disappear as soon as it has fulfilled its purpose in the loss. It may resurface on occasion as someone grows stronger, but this is how grieving works. Someone must accept grief as a normal part of the grieving process, rather than allowing a mismanaged, continuous depression to sap the vitality.

### **2.2.3.2 Acceptance Theory of Kübler-Ross**

Acceptance is sometimes mistaken for being fine or content with what has transpired. This is untrue. The majority of people never fully recover from the loss of a loved one. According to Kübler-Ross (2014:15-16), “At this point, it is important to acknowledge that our loved one is no longer physically with us and accept that this is the new permanent reality.” Though someone will never be happy with this truth or be able to accept it, he/she does so in due course. Someone becomes accustomed to it. It is the new standard by which someone has to live. Even though healing frequently appears and feels like an unachievable state, this is where the final healing and adjustment might take root.

## **2.3 Research Method**

### **2.3.1 Research Approach**

This research uses psychological approach, Therefore, psychology is the study of human behaviour, whether it is as an individual or in connection to others.

According to Atar Semi (2013:45), psychological approach is a literary criticism strategy places emphasis on the psychological elements present in a literary work.

### **2.3.2 Method of Data Collection**

The writer analyzes the poem uses library research method. To develop a new theoretical framework in the disciplines of social values, cultural norms, and education, library research involves gathering the references from numerous research findings. According to George (2008:8), "Library research is research that involves seeking and identifying sources that offer factual data or an expert's personal opinion on a research issue; these sources are eventually necessary for every other research approach."

Primary data includes written reports or photos taken by participants, witnesses, investigators, journalists, and others in related positions make up the majority of primary sources stored in libraries. Anything that researchers record that represents their study and can be shared with others, like laboratory data or field notes recorded on tape (George, 2005:189). In other words, primary data is information that the author has personally gathered. The poems *On the Death of the Beloved* by John O'Donohue and *On the Death of Anne Brontë* by Charlotte Brontë are served as the main source of information for this research thesis.

"Anyone's interpretation of the data pertaining to the subject, person, or event being studied. The majority of secondary sources found in libraries are books or articles authored by academics or other subject matter experts" (George, 2005:193). Thus, secondary data is data that already exists. In this study, secondary

data used by the writer is from books, journal articles, thesis, and other scientific works related to research.

Inferring from the research approach and data collection, the writer would like to structure her discussion in the next sub chapters. First, figurative language. Second, feeling of loss reflected in *On the Death of the Beloved* and *On the Death of Anne Brontë*.